

# Kentucky

# Gazette,

NEW SERIES—NO. 2. VOL. VII.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1821.

[VOL. XXXV.

TERMS OF THE  
Kentucky Gazette,  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,  
By L. T. CAVINS & Co.

THE price to Subscribers, is, THREE  
DOL LARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE,  
or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.  
All new subscriptions must in every instance be  
paid in advance.

THE TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this pa-  
per, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of  
every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS  
for each continuance; longer advertisements in  
the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the ed-  
itors must be paid.

All advertisements not paid for in ad-  
vance, must be paid for when ordered to be  
discontinued.

## LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

**Benjamin Lanphear,**  
STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE  
(Sign of the India Queen.)

AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a  
gentleman of experience and veracity,  
to superintend his stables, he is determined that  
no gentleman shall have the least occasion to  
find fault, either with the House or Stable.

He feels grateful to his friends and the public  
for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to  
merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were  
he not to return to his most grateful thanks to  
his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accom-  
modating dispositions, manifested at the  
last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

364m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

## LAW OFFICE.

**Wm. T. Barry & Lawrence Leary.**  
HAVING associated themselves in the prac-  
tice of LAW, will attend to any business  
that may be entrusted to them. Their Office  
is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main  
street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819.—5917

## LAND FOR SALE.

WILL sell the plantation on which Mr.  
George Hunter now lives (possession given  
the first of March next) about six miles  
from Lexington, and near the road leading to  
Winchester. Of this tract of

### 186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good  
fence—never failing springs of fine water—a  
good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn,  
and other houses—an Orchard of about 300  
large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and  
Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation,  
for which I have been offered \$8000, I am  
now willing to take something less than 5000  
dollars paid down. For further particulars, refer  
to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the  
premises.

Joshua Norrell.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing  
between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter,  
Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading  
under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY  
& Co., was dissolved in the month of Decem-  
ber 1815, and the co-partnership of the same  
partners composing the firm of SAMUEL &  
GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by  
Ematation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore given,

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers  
of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL  
TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms,  
for the purpose of receiving all debts due to  
them, and liquidating those due by said firms.  
It is necessary to the parties concerned, that  
speedy payments should be made, and in case  
of failure suits will be commenced without de-  
lay.

(Signed)

SAMUEL TROTTER,  
JOHN POPP,  
JAMES T. O. TROTTER, R. S. TROTTER, Jr. dec'd.  
ELIJAH TROTTER, Executive.  
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820.—8-4m.

## LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.  
WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the  
Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Of-  
fice is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain  
Brain's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

## 10 Dollars Reward.

WAS feloniously taken from my house,  
on the 11th inst., a large memorandum  
Pocket Book,

Containing the following Bank Notes, viz.—  
One \$3 Kentucky note, \$7 on Barboursville,  
\$5 on the Georgetown bank, \$5 on the West-  
land, Conk bank, \$2 on Knoxville, Ten. \$1  
on Richmond, Va. \$1 on Mounsterfield, and  
\$1 on Newport bank.—Also a number of  
papers of no use to any person except to myself.  
Any person finding said pocket Book  
and detecting the thief shall have the above  
reward.

B. M. MARSHALL.  
October 12th, 1820.—41

## Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's  
Rope Walk for a term of years, with the  
intention of carrying on the  
Rope-Making Business.

In all its various branches, they will give the  
highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered  
at said Walk, where BILE ROPE, C.I.  
BLLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions,  
may be had on the shortest notice, war-  
anted of equal quality to any manufactured in  
the United States. They wish to purchase a  
quantity of TIE.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—tf

## Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.  
DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Fac-  
tory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower  
Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great  
Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.

December 30.—53

## WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean  
common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY  
STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or  
to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

THOS. ROYLE.

Knoxville, May 20, 1820.—22t

## Woolford county to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac McCuddy on South  
Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAY MARE  
with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years  
old, 5 feet high, blце face, one hind foot white  
blе in the near eye—apprised to \$50 this  
1st day of July, 1820.

THOS STEVENSON, j.p.

## Blanks of ever kind

For sale at this Office.

## LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

**Copartnership.**  
THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, in  
form the public, that they have formed a  
connection in trade,

At New-Orleans,

Under the firm of  
A. & G. ELLIOTT,  
For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSI-  
NESS.

ANDREW ELLIOT,  
GEORGE ELLIOT.  
New-Orleans, Oct. 17, 1820.—43

## Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the  
STEAM BOAT FAYETTE—

ORLEANS SUGAR, in barrels,  
SHAD and MACKAREL,  
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,  
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And are expectation of receiving within  
few days, a choice collection of SUMMER  
GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual  
low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.  
Lexington, June 20, 1820.—24

## FOR SALE,

A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams,  
for several years past, at Frogtown in  
Fayette county, of about

### 10 Acres of land,

Including the Mills, Still-house, two Stills &  
Blacksmith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling  
House, &c. As the same land was sold  
under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court  
last fall, some credit will be given, and pos-  
session given immediately. For terms, apply  
to Mr. DANIEL MC CORMICK, of Lexington.

GREEN CLAY.

August 30, 1820.—35.8

## New Beer & Porter.

CONNELL & McMAHON,  
OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY,  
PORTER AND BEER,

MANUFACTURED this session, while  
they are induced to hope will be deemed  
not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed  
as to admit the drink by a tap, by which private  
families can henceforth supply with such  
quantities and such quality as may suit their  
consumption and taste.

Country orders executed with punctu-  
ality and despatch.

Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10.—4246

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Sam-  
uel Thompson and Thomas January, trad-  
ing under the firm of TANDY, THOMPSON &  
CO. is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

The accounts remaining due to said firm, are  
placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS  
and LEWIS C. TROTTER, and TANDY &  
CO. ALIVE for collection, to whom as res-  
pectively presented payment is requested to  
be made—and their respective receipts shall  
be acknowledged as sufficient discharge.

GARL. TANDY,  
SAMUEL THOMPSON,  
THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington, October 17th, 1820.

JOHN CAUGHEY.

November 2, 1820.—44Sm

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office, at Ver-  
mont, 1st of March next, will be sent to the Gen-  
eral Post-office as dead letters.

Jos. & Jno Kinkead 4

Lewis Arnold 10

John M. Allen 1

Robert Alexander 1

Wm. B. Long 5

John Long 4

R. & W. B. Long 2

Willis L. Lee 2

Richd Leake 1

Charles H. Lemkin 1

Isaac Lash 1

Francis Bohannon 1

John Bickham 1

John Boyd 2

Jeremiah Buckley 1

Alex. Buchanan 1

Saml. S. BrooEne 1

Benj. Brankam 1

Francis Bohannon 1

John B. Buck 2

Elizabeth Ball 1

Edmund Ball 2

Wm. B. Blackburn 1

John Boyd 2

Jeremiah Buckley 1

Alex. Buchanan 1

Saml. S. BrooEne 1

Benj. Brankam 1

Francis Bohannon 1

John B. Buck 2

Elizabeth Ball 1

Edmund Ball 2

Wm. B. Blackburn 1

John Boyd 2

Jeremiah Buckley 1

Alex. Buchanan 1

Saml. S. BrooEne 1

Benj. Brankam 1

Francis Bohannon 1

John B. Buck 2

Elizabeth Ball 1

Edmund Ball 2

Wm. B. Blackburn 1

John Boyd 2

Jeremiah Buckley 1

Alex. Buchanan 1

Saml. S. BrooEne 1

Benj. Brankam 1

Francis Bohannon 1

John B. Buck 2

Elizabeth Ball 1

Edmund Ball 2

Wm. B. Blackburn 1

John Boyd 2

Jeremiah Buckley 1

Alex. Buchanan 1

Saml. S. BrooEne 1

Benj. Brankam 1

Francis Bohannon 1

</div

# Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

There has been but one arrival from Europe since our last, which brings no news new. The case of the queen was undecided in the house of Lords.

**Princess Charlotte.**—The New York Advocate, says one of the physicians who was in consultation on the body of this princess, after her death in Nov. 1817, has arrived in this country—and will communicate to the British nation the cause of her death. Dr. Croft, one of the physicians who attended on the princess, committed suicide, as was supposed to escape from the gnawings of a guilty conscience, for the part he took in the death of this Lady. Should such an account, true or false, reach England in its present state, his majesty & his beloved lords, will have more trouble than they will be able to manage to the satisfaction of the nation. The popularity of the Princess Charlotte, which would no doubt, if she had lived, almost ruled the nation in the life time of her father, leaves strong grounds to suspect, that unfair means were resorted to. History furnishes examples of what Kings and ministers have done.

have no reason to suppose, that George the IVth and his ministry are any better than their ancestors. This story, if well made out, is to make a great noise in the world.

## CONGRESS.

The Missouri question was to be taken up the first week in this month. In our next paper we shall be able to give our readers some further account on this subject.

The Secretary of the treasury appears to have reviewed the subject of expenditures of the government, and reports that the deficiency in the means will not be so great by \$2,793,103. Instead of requiring more than seven millions to make good the expenses of 1820 & 1821. \$4,658,483 appears now to be all that is necessary.

## UNITED STATES' ARMY.

The Report of the Secretary of War, published in this day's paper, is the most satisfactory evidence of the ability of that officer to discharge the duties attached to his arduous station. We believe the staff of our army was never so well organized as under the direction of Mr. CALHOUN. Such a state of things at the commencement of the late war would have no doubt saved hundreds of lives and millions of treasure to the country.—The present strength of our army does not appear too great, if it is considered that there is on the sea coast and frontier settlements a line of more than 4000 miles to guard. The peace of the Indians can only be preserved by fortifying posts at such points as will in some degree disturb an intercourse between them & the British traders. The chain of military posts already began on the Missouri and the Mississippi are of too much importance to the western states to be broken up at this moment. If the army should be reduced according to the plan of the *newspaper*, it will save about one million per annum.

The following table exhibits the strength and expense of the army at various periods, and also a plan for its increase under experienced officers in the event of war.—Mr. Calhoun has fully explained the importance of retaining officers of experience in the science of war: It is within the recollection of every body how much we suffered in the late war for the want of officers qualified to command the brave men unfortunately placed under them.

## Officers. Private.

1. Strength of the army upon the present Establishment,	572	12,036
2. If reduced according to the plan of the secretary,	544	6,391
3. The same organization may be extended to	544	11,261
4. The same plan may be extended in the event of war, thus	832	18,200
(The table referred to is omitted for want of room.)		

Extract of a letter from a friend to the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette, dated

"WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 24, 1820.  
"You have no doubt seen the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the finances of the nation, and have taken notice of that part which estimates the deficit in the revenue of the current year to upwards of seven millions, including the unprovided for deficits in the last years, and that he recommends a loan of the United States bank, or other banks, or of individuals to supply it.—So far as I have been able to gather the opinions of the members, as to the loan, I think the congress will not be disposed to authorize any loan; but will endeavor to retrench the public expenditures as far as possible, which I think can be done to between two and three millions of dollars, and for the residue

to make an issue of Treasury notes—  
I can see no reason why the government should pay six per cent. for the loan of the paper of a bank whose credit it sustains, when it could issue as good and better paper of its own, by borrowing from banks or individuals. I do not perceive that any thing will be added to the circulating medium of the country, and the want of a circulating medium is one of the greatest evils we experience. If the government borrows five millions there will be so much less to loan to individuals, to excite and keep up their enterprize. But the issue of treasury notes would be so much in addition to the medium of the country, and there can be no danger of an issue of five millions falling below par, when we consider that there are so many millions now due the government, and an accumulating debt every year. This paper would be made receivable for all lands, duties, and all other demands of the government, and also redeemable in gold and silver at the treasury in the course of a short period.

"The subject of Missouri has occupied much of the attention of congress, and is likely to occupy much more. I have no doubt many are engaged in making speeches to be delivered when it shall be called up. A big speech, *upon paper*, seems to be the *nexus ultra* of a member of congress. But to the question of Missouri:—If I have conceived rightly of the views and intentions of the opposition, (that is, the leaders) it is a subject of deep and vital importance to the Union. I have taken up an opinion—whether ill founded or not. I shall leave you to judge, for I cannot certainly say—that the leaders of the *opposition* wish to *see Missouri* made a territorial state, and the law of last congress having expired, another will be necessary to authorize her to form a constitution, and then they will put on the slave restriction, to which, however, Missouri will never willingly submit; nor do I apprehend that Missouri will voluntarily lay down the right of self-government, which she has assumed by authority of law and in conformity to the constitution of the United States. In this project, then, they must be ultimately defeated. The next resort will be to cut her off from the Union; only because it is apprehended that Missouri would be an acquisition to the strength of the slave holding states; and if they foolishly persuade themselves, by excluding from the Union this new state, that they will have done a good thing for themselves, they will find it a woful mistake. They no doubt imagine if they could make Missouri a *free state*, that it would adopt and follow castro policy and politics—in this they would be mistaken, although I admit they have strong grounds for such a conclusion: for we see Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the house of representatives maintaining their strength and muster in the ranks against Missouri. We see these states losing sight of their own interest, and following a policy dictated by designing men of the east, which is evidently calculated to destroy their prospects and prosperity. We all know that it is human nature to feel ill towards those who shall deny us our rights, and scoff at our claims to justice; when, therefore, those states are instrumental in denying to Missouri a participation in the Union, upon pretences and grounds that are much better calculated to excite our contempt than to enlist our respect, upon grounds and pretexts wholly untenable, it must necessarily excite in Missouri's bitterness towards those states in her infancy that will grow with her growth, & strengthen with her strength and may result in an attempt on the part of Missouri to interrupt their navigation of the Mississippi—and if that should happen, Ohio must content herself by reaping the fruits of her own conduct or get over the difficulty as well as she can. Her call for assistance from Kentucky or Tennessee might not prove so effectual during the last war:—And will New-York and Philadelphia afford any assistance to Ohio in an event of that sort? To suppose so is to suppose them to act against their own interest. What could so well answer the interest of Philadelphia and tend so essentially to promote her prosperity, as to block up the Mississippi. These states are evidently playing into the hands of eastern interest—pursuing a blind course of policy. Let the members of Ohio look to her constitution, and there they will find free negroes and mulattoes are proscribed from the essential privileges which are guaranteed to the citizens of the state and the United States—they are there prohibited from all participation in the government—the constitution denies them any rights as citizens; and yet here they contend that they are citizens, &c. directly in the teeth of their own state constitution. I have wondered at the course of the representatives of this state, and how it is they have brought themselves to advocate principles and positions so repugnant to the constitution of the state in which they live. It is certainly a sort of blind infatuation that leads them on. The resolution offered by Dr. Eustis, from Massachusetts, to admit Missouri into the Union on a certain day—provided, before that time, she shall expunge from her constitution the *noxious clause*—is a sort of thing I could not have expected from a gentleman of his age and standing; although he comes from a suspicious quarter, this subject his age and experience would have warranted me in expecting better things. The *noxious clause* of Missouri was contemplated by the Society, embracing a College upon an extensive scale, and upon the most liberal principles, extending to every description of citizens, wished distinction, the benefits of a collegiate education, and upon terms the most economical that the country could afford. The design was to impart to the rising generation a knowledge of the learned and foreign languages; to instruct them in all the useful branches of science and philosophy, and to store the mind with every description of learning which is calculated to enlarge the human intellect, to extend the sphere of usefulness to promote moral refinement, and to increase the happiness of man. We were indebted to education for all that distinguishes us from barbarians; and institutions of this description, for all that moral worth which so richly irradiates this Republic. An establishment of such utility might justly expect the fostering hand of government to be extended; but this was not solicited.—They only desired to be *legally* confirmed, a natural right, the right to hold property upon a certain tenure, which their operations required, and without which their object could not, with equal facility, be accomplished.

Some time, he observed, had been expressed at the last session of Congress, upon the application of the same individuals, because the most active among them were of the Baptist denomination of Christians and because it was proposed to authorize them to hold, under the same charter, funds designated for missionary purposes—for the instruction of the Heathen in the doctrines and moral precepts of Christianity; for teaching the Aborigines of our country the arts of civilization, and for the establishment of schools among them, to promote Indian reform. But, Mr. J. said, he had informed the applicants that such an object could not be embodied in the charter; that a misconstruction of their views might raise an apprehension of danger, lest a religious establishment should receive sanction; that their missionary operations, as before, must be conducted by a distinct trust, entirely disconnected with their charter; and that they must confine their object, in this application, to the *scio* purposes of literature and science.

Upon these suggestions, the meritorious individuals who had voluntarily taken upon themselves the burden of this great and laudable institution, had yielded with pleasure to his proposition, and the bill had been drawn up, with great care accordingly. He moreover pledged himself to agree to any modification which any member would suggest, as it was necessary to qualify provision, if it did not go to limit or defeat the object which it was the intention of the charter to secure that of an establishment for the promotion of literature and science within the District of Columbia. The power and object of the proposed corporation, he conceived to be so limited and defined as to render it perfectly harmless in any event; but to guard effectually against any mischief or abuse that might possibly arise, the amount of funds was limited to \$25,000 per annum and an express clause of the bill retained the power in Congress to revoke the charter at pleasure.

Mr. Johnson deeply regretted the objections which appeared to arise in the minds of some on account of the religious sentiments of those who were foremost in the undertaking. Of all governments on earth, this should be the last to be influenced by feelings of this kind; and, of all religions in the world, none could be less dangerous to the state than that of the Baptist denomination. Individuals of that persuasion had the credit of moving first in this institution, but it was by no means confined to them. Among the contributors, are found every class of citizens and every denomination of Christians; for it was a literary, and not a religious establishment; and which asked only for the protection of the law, and no exclusive privilege. The legislature, he said, were not called upon to incorporate a religious society in any form whatever; and, however reluctant he might feel to act in such a case, he should with great pleasure advocate the right of every denomination, and all denominations, justly or separately, of all religions or no religion, to establish colleges for the education of youth in the liberal arts. He should rejoice to see the Episcopalians, the Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and every other denomination coming forward with similar institutions in this place; and, in fact, every one of these denominations had their schools and colleges in various parts of the country, chartered by the laws of the several states in which they were located; and many years experience had demonstrated that they were perfectly harmless to the state. However desirable it might be to see all these united in their efforts to accomplish what individual exertion was unequal to, it was well known that for promoting the arts and sciences, as well as for missionary operations, each denomination had its own funds, and its own plans, distinct from others; and it was equally honorable to all, that they were sufficiently united among themselves to make great and successful exertions in raising the human intellect to the highest point of perfection in knowledge and refinement—Although his ancestry and kindred were generally of the Baptist denomination, yet, in objects of this kind, he should feel equal solicitude for the success of the measure, if any other denomination or class of citizens should ask an act of incorporation for the promotion of classical literature and science; for the objects were not only legitimate but laudable and patriotic.

It was known that this district was almost destitute of literary institutions for the education of youth in a liberal course; and this society was designed to supply that want. The progress which had been made in the space of one short year was calculated to fill the mind with admiration and astonishment. Nearly fifty acres of land had been purchased and paid for, covering one of the most beautiful sites that the whole world could exhibit. A substantial brick building had been erected, and was now completely enclosed, a hundred and seven feet in length by forty-seven feet deep, four stories high, with fifty seven rooms, besides halls, and calculated for the accommodation of a hundred students. It was expected in the course of the ensuing season, and that, in the course of twelve months, the college would be in operation. The funds which had been already collected, and those subscribed to the object, were sufficient to complete what had been undertaken; and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable;



*Report of the Secretary of War  
on the  
MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.  
[CONCLUDED]*

All of the items estimated for, by the paymaster general, excepting clothing for servants, which is of small amount, partake of this character; to which, if we add those in the quartermaster general's estimates, which, although the price of some of them have in the period under consideration been reduced, yet that has been at least balanced in the increased expenditure of that department for the two last years, by the extension and increased number of the military posts; it will result, that the reduction in the expense of the army by the diminution of prices is substantially confined to the clothing, medical, and subsistence departments. Some pains have been taken to ascertain this diminution, in the various articles supplied by them and it has resulted in the belief, that the average of those supplied by the clothing and medical departments were, in the year 1818, about seven per cent, higher than in this, and in the subsistence about forty per cent. With these data, it is ascertained, that the expense of the army this year, had no diminution in price since 1818 taken place, would have amounted, deducting for the difference of the average number of the two years, and allowing for the expenditure of the Seminole war in 1818, to about two millions seven hundred and ninety-one thousand and thirty eight dollars and fifty-five cents. The sum, deducted from three millions seven hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, the expense of the army in 1818, gives for the actual saving, after allowing for the diminution of prices, the sum of nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-six cents, (see table D,) which has been effected through the organization of the present staff, by enabling the department to superintend, in its minute detail, as well the various disbursements of the army, as the measures taken to prevent the waste of public property.—The amount of saving may appear to be very great, but it is confidently believed, that it cannot be materially reduced by any just mode of calculation of which the subject is susceptible.

As great as this result is, it is only in so far that the benefits of a proper organization of the staff can be fully realized. With a complete organization, and experienced officers, trained in time of peace to an exact and punctual discharge of their duty, the saving in war (not to insist on an increased energy and success in our military movements) would be incalculable advantage to the country. The number of deputies and assistants in each branch ought to be regulated by the exigency of the service, and this must obviously depend much more on the number of posts than on the number of troops; and as no material change can, consistently with the public interests, be made as to the posts, under the proposed reduction, little diminution can be made in the number of subordinate officers belonging to the staff.

It is also proposed to retain the two major and four brigadier generals. Although it is not probable that there will be concentrated in time of peace, at any one point, force equal to the command of a single major or even a brigadier general, yet it is conceived that it is important to the service that they should be retained. As two regiments, with a proper proportion of artillery and light troops, constitute, in our service, one brigade, and two brigades a division, the command of a major general, the number of regiments and battalions under the proposed organization, thus gives a command equal to that of two major and four brigadier generals. But a more weighty, and, in my opinion, decisive reason, why they should be retained, may be found in the principle already stated, that the organization of the peace establishment ought to be such as to induce persons of talent and respectability to enter and continue in the military service. To give to the officers of the army the necessary skill and acquirements, the military academy is an invaluable part of our establishment; but that alone will be inadequate. For this purpose, respectability of rank and compensation must be given to the officers of the army, in due proportion to the other pursuits of life. Every prudent individual, in selecting his course of life, must be governed, making some allowance for natural disposition, essentially by the rewards which attend the various pursuits open to him. Under our free institutions, every one is left free to make his selection; and most of the pursuits of life, followed with industry and skill lead to opulence and respectability. The profession of arms, in the well established state of things which exists among us, has no reward but what is attached to it by law; and if that should be inferior to other professions, it would be idle to suppose individuals, possessed of the necessary talents and character, would be induced to enter it. A mere sense of duty ought not, and cannot, be safely relied on. It supposes that individuals would be actuated by a stronger sense of duty towards the government than the latter towards them.

If we may judge from experience, it would seem that the army, even with these important commands, which, from their rank and compensation, must operate strongly on those who have a military inclination, does not present inducements to remain in it, stronger than, nor even as strong, as those of most of the other respectable pursuits of life.

The number of resignations has been very great, of which many are among the most valuable officers. Should the number of generals be reduced, the motive

for entering or continuing in service must also be greatly reduced; for, like the high prizes in a lottery, though they can be obtained by a few only, yet they operate on all those who adventure: so those important stations which they occupy are, with those the best qualified to serve their country, the principal motive to enter or remain in the army.—To retain them is, in fact, the cheapest mode of commanding such talents; for, to pursue the metaphor, if the high prizes were distributed among all of the tickets, there would be but few adventurers; so, if the compensation attached to the general officers were distributed proportionally among the other officers, the inducement which the army now holds out for a military profession, to individuals of suitable character, would be almost wholly lost. If the generals were reduced to one major and two brigadiers, the saving would not exceed \$14,432 annually, which, distributed among the officers in proportion to their pay, would give to a lieutenant but \$255 additional pay, and to a captain \$307 annually, a sum too inconsiderable to have much effect.

I will proceed next to make a few remarks on that portion of the organization which proposes to reduce the rank and file, without a correspondent reduction of the battalions and regiments. By a reference to statement A, it will be seen that it is proposed to add the rifle regiment to those of the infantry, and unite the ordnance and light and heavy artillery into one corps of artillery, which when thus blended, to form nine regiments of infantry, and 5 battalions of artillery, for the latter of which the corps of ordnance is to be taken, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, seven captains, and as many lieutenants as the President may judge necessary. This organization will require all the officers of the line of the present army to be retained.

No position connected with the organization of the peace establishment is susceptible of being more rigidly proved, than that the proportion of its officers to the rank and file ought to be greater than in a war establishment. It results immediately from a position, the truth of which cannot be fairly doubted and which I have attempted to illustrate in the preliminary remarks, that the leading object of a regular army in time of peace ought to be, to enable the country to meet, with honor and safety, particularly at the commencement of war, the dangers incident to that state; to effect this, as far as practicable, the peace organization ought, as has been shown to be such, that in passing to a state of war, there should be nothing either to new-model or to create; and that the difference between that and the war organization ought to be simply in the greater magnitude of the latter. The application of this principle has governed in that portion of the formation of the proposed military establishment now in consideration. The companies, both of the artillery and infantry, are proposed to be reduced to their minimum peace formation, the former to consist of sixty-four privates and non-commissioned officers, and the latter of fifty-seven, which will give to the aggregate of both thus formed, six thousand three hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. Without adding a single officer, or a single company, they may be augmented, should a just precaution, growing out of our foreign relations, render it necessary, to eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-eight, and, pending hostilities, by adding two hundred & eighty-eight officers, the two corps, on the maximum of the war for formation, may be raised to the respectable force of 4,545 of the artillery, and 14,493 of the infantry, making in the aggregate 19,038 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. The war organization, thus raised on the basis of the peace establishment, will bring into effective operation the whole of the experience and skill of the latter, which, with attention, would, in a short period, be communicated to the new recruits, and the officers recently appointed, so as to constitute a well disciplined force. Should the organization of full companies, on the contrary, be adopted for the peace establishment, this process could be carried to a very limited extent. Six thousand men so organized can be augmented on the full war establishment only to 9,115 by doubling the battalions. Any additional force, beyond, must be obtained by adding new regiments and battalions, with all the disadvantages of inexperience in the officers and men, without the means of immediate instruction. This was the fatal error at the commencement of the late war which cost the country so much treasure and blood. The peace establishment which preceded it was very imperfectly organized and did not admit of the necessary augmentation; nor did the government avail itself of even its limited capacity in that respect. The forces raised were organized into new corps, consequently, every branch of military duty was to be learned by the officers as well as men. But, with all these disadvantages, the experience and discipline of the old establishment was of immense use, and has not been duly appreciated. The officers belonging to it gradually diffused their military knowledge through the army and contributed much to the brilliant results of the campaign of 1812. For the truth of this assertion I might with confidence appeal to those officers who then acquired so much glory for themselves and their country.

Another reason remains to be urged, why, in the peace establishment, the number of officers ought to be greater compared with the actual force. A commencement of war is an adequate number of experienced officers is of

greater importance than that of disciplined troops, even were it possible to have the latter without the former; for it is not difficult to form in a short time well disciplined troops by experienced officers, but the reverse is impossible. The qualifications of the officers are essentially superior to those of the soldiers & are more difficult to be acquired. The progress of military science has not added much to the difficulty of performing the duty of the soldier, or of training him, but it has greatly to that of the officer. No government can, in the present improved state of military science, neglect with impunity to instruct a sufficient number of its citizens in a science indispensable to its independence and safety, and to perfect which instruction, it is necessary that some portion of them (the number to be regulated by the resources of the country and its relation with other governments) should make arms their profession.

I have thus presented an organization which I deem the most effective, and which, in the future exigencies of the country, may be of the utmost importance. A different one, requiring for the present an expenditure something less than that proposed, might in some respects, be more agreeable at this moment; but, believing that nothing in our situation or in our relation with other powers, however pacific at this time, can give a certain assurance of uninterrupted peace, a state which may exist in the imagination of the poet, but which no nation has yet had the good fortune to enjoy, I have deemed it my duty to present that organization which will most effectively protect the country against the calamities and dangers of any future contest in which it may be our misfortune to be involved.

Economy is certainly a very high political virtue, intimately connected with the power and the public virtue of the community. In military operations which, under the best management, are expensive, it is of the utmost importance; but, by no propriety of language, can that arrangement be called economical, which, in order that our military establishment in peace should be rather less expensive, would regardless of the purposes for which it ought to be maintained, render it unfit to meet the dangers incident to a state of war.

With a single observation, which was omitted in its proper place, I will conclude my remarks. The plan proposed for the reduction of the army gives six thousand three hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, instead of six thousand, the number fixed in the resolution. It was found difficult to form the organization on proper principles, which would give that precise number, and as the difference was not deemed very material, I have ventured to deviate to that extent from the terms of the resolution I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,  
J. C. CAEHOUN,  
The Hon. John W. Taylor,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Counting House Almanac,  
For 1821.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January, 1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
February, 1	2	3				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
March, 1	2	3				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April, 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
May, 1	2	3	4	5	6	
6	7	8	9	10	11	
13	14	15	16	17	18	
20	21	22	23	24	25	
27	28	29	30	31		
June, 1	2	3				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
15	16	17	18	19	20	
22	23	24	25	26	27	
29	30	31				
July, 1	2	3				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
15	16	17	18	19	20	
22	23	24	25	26	27	
29	30	31				
August, 1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	6	7	8	9	10	
12	13	14	15	16	17	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
26	27	28	29	30	31	
September, 1	2	3	4	5	6	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
15	16	17	18	19	20	
22	23	24	25	26	27	
29	30	31				
October, 1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
14	15	16	17	18	19	
21	22	23	24	25	26	
28	29	30	31			
November, 1	2	3				
4	5	6	7	8	9	
11	12	13	14	15	16	
18	19	20	21	22	23	
25	26	27	28	29	30	
December, 1	2	3	4	5	6	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
15	16	17	18	19	20	
22	23	24	25	26	27	
29	30	31				

20 31

FOR SALE OR RENT.

MY HOUSE & LOT, on Limestone street, opposite the Seminary. It's a convenient good House, with Smoke House, Stable, &c. and a pleasant part of the town. The terms will be made easy. Possession can be given at any time.

GERARD M'KENNEY.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1820—99

Glue Manufactory.

GLUE, superior to the imported.

MOULD and DIPPED CANDLES, also,

TWILIGHT CANDLES, (one 12 to the

hour will burn 12 hours, and wants no snuffing.)

ALL VITRIOL, Vinegar, Logwood, Caps,

Album, Best Imported MOLASSES,

Fresh Rice, Paints, Oil, and Putty.

Glass as usual, by JOHN STICKNEY.

51 JOHN STICKNEY.

Notice.

I DO hereby warn all persons whatsoever

not to trade for or in, or otherwise to receive

a transfer or assignment of four several bonds, executed by me on the 21st of Nov. 1818, to

Leudam Norwell—The first of which was

payable on the first of Jan'y. 1820—

the second the first of Jan'y. 1822—

and the third the 1st of Jan'y. 1823—

The said bonds being, given agreeable